IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the Specification as described below.

Please amend [0034] of the published application (which corresponds to [0032] of the as-filed application) replacing "receiver" with "antenna" as follows:

> [0034] In a typical embodiment, the MS 102 also comprises a GPS receiver 150, which is connected to a GPS antenna 152. The GPS receiver 150 and GPS ~~receiver~~ **antenna** 152 operate in a known manner to receive signals from a plurality of GPS SVs 103 (see FIG. 1). The use of GPS signals for position determination is well known in the art, and need not be described in greater detail herein. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that the position determination performed by the GPS receiver 150 is highly accurate if it receives adequate signals from a sufficient number of SVs 103.

Please amend [0047] of the published application (which corresponds to [0045] of the as-filed application) replacing "150" with "158" as follows:

> [0047] Under other operating conditions, neither the GPS receiver 150 nor the cellular communication are capable of generating an acceptable position determination. This is particularly true in areas where buildings, metal structures and the like block signals from the SVs 130 (see FIG. 1) as well as signals from the BTS 110. Under such operating conditions, the wireless computer network transceiver **[[150]]** **158** may be used to provide more accuracy than available through either network trilateration or GPS.

Please amend [0050] of the published application (which corresponds to [0048] of the as-filed application) replacing "waiting" with "weighting" as follows:

> [0050] In one embodiment, the MS 102 may communicate with one or more beacons 104. The PDE 168 may determine the position of the MS 102 based on a variety of factors. For example, if the MS 102 is able to communicate with only one beacon, the MS 102 is within the area of coverage 180 of that particular beacon. If the MS 102 communicates with multiple beacons 104, the PDE 168 may make a position determination based on a number of alternative criteria. For

example, the PDE 168 may determine the relative power of the signal from each of the beacons with which it is communicating and the predetermined range of any given beacon and select the beacon 104 having the smallest predicted error, based upon having the greatest signal strength, the shortest range, or some combination of the two. The position of the MS 102 is therefore presumed to be within the coverage area 180 of the selected beacon 104. In yet another alternative, the PDE 168 may perform a mathematical calculation to determine the position of the MS 102. For example, if the MS 102 communicates with two beacons 104, the PDE may determine the position of the MS 102 at a point halfway between the beacons 104 or weighted appropriately based on a predicted range of each beacon 104 and signal strength. In yet another alternative embodiment, signal strength may be used as a ~~waiting~~ **weighting** factor. For example, if the MS 102 is communicating with two beacons 104 with one beacon having twice the signal strength, range capability being equal, the PDE 168 may determine the position to be closer to the beacon 104 have greater signal strength. A number of other alternative calculations may be performed by the PDE 168.

Please amend [0068] of the published application (which corresponds to [0066] of the as-filed application) replacing "step 244 or step 230" with "step 240 or step 234" as follows:

[0068] In decision 242, the system 100 determines whether the position determination using cellular technology has an acceptable error range. If the error range is acceptable, the result of decision 242 is YES and the system moves to step 250 in FIG. 7. If the error range is unacceptable, the result of decision 242 is NO and, in step 244, the MS 102 utilizes the computer network position determination techniques described herein to determine the position of the MS 102. Following the determination of position in step 244 (or previous determination in ~~step 244 or step 230~~ **step 240 or step 234**), the system moves to step 250, illustrated in FIG. 7, to transmit a request for location-based services. In step 252, the MS 102 receives location-based services and the process ends at 254. Those skilled in the art will recognize that a variety of alternative implementations are possible. For example, position determination may be based on a weighted combination of position data from various sources that are

weighted in accordance with the perceived error associated with each source. In another example alternative implementation, the consumer may only be interested in position and not interested in location-based services. In that event, steps 250 and 252 may be eliminated and position data provided to the user via the display 172 (see FIG. 2).